

The Farmington Times AND HERALD.

VOLUME XXIX.

FARMINGTON, ST. FRANCOIS CO., MO., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.

NUMBER 36.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Tom Jones, the negro charged with criminally assaulting Mrs. Wm. Smith, near Seven Springs, N. C., on the 23d, was taken from the officers by a mob, on the 23d, and shot to death in the woods.

Miss May Dewell, of Mattoon, Ill., 16 years old, heiress to a fortune of \$75,000, eloped to Indianapolis, Ind., with Verne Hinder, a brakeman on the Big Four railroad, on the 23d, and the pair were married there.

Albert E. Austin, a prominent lawyer of Cleveland and New York, and Miss Florence Peabody, of Chattanooga, Tenn., were married in San Francisco, on the 26th, by Bishop Hamilton.

Field is reported to have been found in paying patients a short distance from the town of Lilly, in Tazewell county, Ill., and there is much excitement in consequence.

George H. Hilly, ex-governor of Ohio, who had been ill for some time, died at Watkins, N. Y., on the 26th, whether he had gone in hopes of regaining his health.

Hon. John H. Rangan, who is the last survivor of Jefferson Davis' cabinet, is very ill at his home in Palestine, Tex.

David Buck, formerly of Junction City, Kas., died of cholera, at Manila. An expert sent into the Native silver district, in Alaska, has made a report in which he says that the copper property there is the richest in the world.

News has reached Barcelona, Spain, of a terrible cyclone at Ferrol, on the island of Majorca. Enormous damage is reported to have been done.

The new breeding plant of the Independent Breeding Co., at South Seattle, Wash., was destroyed by an incendiary fire, on the 26th.

Henry Holman, an iron molder, was arrested at Vincennes, Ind., on the 26th, on the charge of passing counterfeit money. He is thought to be a member of a gang of counterfeiters operating in that vicinity. Holman was taken to Evansville.

Frank J. Matthews, of Jersey City, and Mrs. Kenneth Cobb, of Atlanta, Ga., were killed at Long Branch, N. J., on the 26th, by Mr. Matthews' automobile becoming unmanageable and plunging into a railroad cut.

On the recommendation of the commission sent to Barcelona to find out if it would be safe for the king to make a trip to that city, King Alfonso of Spain has abandoned the proposed October visit to that city.

Fifteen millions are estimated as the government's expenditures in the national budget, which will be presented to congress next month, and the national income is placed at \$18,000,000, the same as during the military occupation. This provides a surplus of \$3,000,000.

Miss Julia Lamont, daughter of Daniel S. Lamont, died, on the evening of the 26th, at her home, Mrs. Lamont had been in poor health for some time, but lately showed some improvement, and her complete recovery was expected.

Mr. Andrew Turner, of Carlinville, Ill., and Mrs. Mattie Randall, of Louisville, Ky., were married, on the 26th, at Carlinville. They had carried on a courtship for several years over the long-distance telephone and met on their wedding day for the first time.

It is said to have been practically decided at a meeting of nine operators in New York, on the 26th, to carry on the war against the anthracite miners to the bitter end.

The four-year-old child of Earl Rudolph died at Evansville, Ind., on the 26th. A strange thing about the child was that it never grew from the time of its birth and weighed the same at death as at birth.

President Roosevelt journeyed through three states, on the 26th, winding up at Augusta, Me. During the day the president delivered addresses at Lewiston, Lawrence and Haverhill, Mass.; Dover, N. H.; and at Portland, Lewiston and Augusta, Me.

Pope Leo, says a Rome dispatch, has consented to the American terms, proposed by Gov. Taft, for the purchase of the ecclesiastical lands in the Philippines on condition that the money be not paid to the friars, but expended by the apostolic delegate for the purpose of creating new bishoprics, etc.

At Bangor, Me., on the 27th, President Roosevelt sent for and met his old guide and hunting friend, Bill Sewall, of Island Falls, Me. The greetings between the two were very cordial, and afterward the president had his dinner with him, when the governor of the state was also present.

Rep. Lewis Dickie was nominated for congress by the democrats of the Thirtieth Illinois district, at Freeport, on the 27th.

The democrats of the Eleventh Iowa district, at Sioux City, on the 27th, nominated T. M. Sank, of Lemars, for congress.

H. H. Brinker, formerly receiving teller of the Germania national bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was arrested, on the 27th, at the instance of a trust company, and placed in prison as a defaulter.

Two men and a woman were killed in a shooting affray that took place in the rooms occupied by the woman, in New York, on the 27th.

"Stocks are dangerously high. If the traders are not careful they will fall over a precipice." These words of warning were uttered, on the 27th, by Mr. Russell Sage, the great financier, in New York.

Thomas W. Reynolds, for 23 years in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and for several years past business manager of the company in San Francisco, shot and killed himself in the office of the company on the 27th.

News came from the island of Dominica, on the 27th, telling of prolonged delinquencies to the southward, indicating that Mont Pelée was again in active eruption.

The Second troop, Philadelphia city cavalry, was on the 27th, ordered by Gov. Stone to report to Gen. Gobin, at Shennandoah, for duty in the anti-railroad coal regions.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Recent Deaths.

Samuel L. Casey, 52, at St. Joseph. He represented a western Kentucky district in congress during the civil war.

Wm. Sidenfaden, 73, who began the undertaking business in St. Joseph in 1859.

Mrs. Susie Sartain-Kivett, wife of Jack Kivett, a prominent farmer of Howard county.

David Friess, 64 of Booneville, a pioneer.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Mueller, 34, of O'Fallon.

Mrs. Tygart, wife of Capt. F. J. Tygart, president of the Bates County bank, at Butler.

Mrs. Eleanor Knapp, St. Louis, widow of the late George Knapp, who, during all his business life, was connected with the Missouri Republic, now the St. Louis Republic. In early days she went to school to Eliza Shepard, a noted teacher at that time, and afterwards was a pupil of Owen Lovejoy, the famous leader of western abolitionists. At the Shepard school her future husband was a pupil with her.

Col. George W. Borden, a well-known jeweler of Joplinburg, after several months' illness.

Paul Grigsby, a prominent young business man of Salisbury, son of Esquire A. H. Grigsby, of Fayette.

Mrs. J. M. Dempsey, at Hartsburg. Rev. J. M. Dempsey was formerly a minister of the Gospel of the M. E. church at Hartsburg.

Says Government Will Own It. The register and publisher of the United States land office at Brownville has rendered a decision in the Mering land case, holding that the title to the land in question is still in the government.

The land in question embraces 130 acres of land in the bottom at Kansas City on which are located the Fred Hilt brewery, the National Hotel, the National bank, the National hotel and others. The American national bank and the National hotel are the principal buildings on the land.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

The land in question was acquired by the government in 1820, and was at that time owned by the National hotel and the National bank. The land was then owned by the National hotel and the National bank.

A DIPLOMATIC SURPRISE.

The Entente Between Colombia and Nicaragua Likely to Be Disrupted.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Colombia will formally demand of Nicaragua an explanation in regard to the latter country's alleged participation in the revolution against the Colombian government, and back up her demand with the most formidable land and sea force she has at her command, as soon as the present rebel activity on the isthmus has been crushed.

Information to this effect was received from an authoritative source in Washington Friday.

The above intelligence causes considerable surprise in diplomatic circles, for but a few weeks ago it was announced that Mr. Concha, the Colombian minister, and Mr. Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, had established an entente cordiale between their respective governments, that bygone and that the time was ripe for a satisfactory understanding by the two governments. It is now learned that the initial move toward the establishment of an amicable understanding between Nicaragua and Colombia was made by Mr. Corea, who also proposed to Mr. Concha an adjustment of the difficulties which have so long been pending over Colombia's claim to the ownership of a strip of what is claimed by Nicaragua to be part of her coast line. Minister Concha declined to accede to the latter proposition, declaring that a claim which Colombia had brought forward for so many years could not be adjusted, or in fact brought to any material degree toward adjustment by the method suggested by the Nicaraguan minister. However, Mr. Concha was entirely willing to join Mr. Corea in the establishment of an entente cordiale.

Shortly after Minister Corea's arrival in Nicaragua, where he went some weeks ago on a leave of absence, the Colombian officials here, it is stated, received information to the effect that arms and ammunition for the Colombian rebels on the isthmus were being shipped from Corinto. The Colombia legation here had been receiving reports of this character continually, and in view of the arrangement effected with the Nicaraguan minister before he left Washington, Senator Concha lost no time in calling Mr. Corea's attention to the matter. The latter official replied that President Zelaya would immediately institute an investigation to ascertain if the reports were well founded. A short time ago, however, more reports were received to Washington to the effect that Nicaragua still continued her material support of the revolutionists on the isthmus, and now Colombia, it is stated, has decided to present a formal demand for an explanation. Meanwhile, it is understood that the cordiale has only a nominal existence.

It is not anticipated that the affair will lead to an actual war with Nicaragua, but, nevertheless, Colombia is making preparations to back up her repeated demands with a reinforced armed vessel at San Juan, as well as several prospective purchases of war ships for the Colombian navy, have Nicaragua rather than the present troubles on the isthmus, in view.

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN.

Representative De Graffenreid, of Texas, Stricken with Apoplexy in a Washington Hotel.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Representative Reese C. De Graffenreid, of Texas, died of apoplexy at the Riggs house, in this city, shortly before eleven o'clock Friday night.

Mr. De Graffenreid had been suffering from a severe cold all day, and it became worse in the evening. During a severe vomiting spell, a blood vessel burst in his brain and he sank back on his bed. Death ensued instantly. Only a newspaper correspondent, who was an intimate associate, and a hotel bell boy who had been called to his assistance, were with him at the time.

He leaves a wife, who is now at her home in Longview, Tex., to whom a telegraphic notice was sent. No plans have yet been made for the funeral.

Mr. De Graffenreid came from Longview, Tex., and represented the Third district of Texas in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congress and in the present Fifty-seventh congress. He was a lawyer and a democrat. He was born in Franklin, Tenn., in 1859.

AN ENEMY HATH DONE THIS.

Guthrie, Okla., Aug. 30.—As a result of drinking coffee containing arsenic, Mrs. Alice Combs and son, Ernest, of Guthrie, Okla., are near death, and their recovery is doubtful. Unknown persons entered the house during the absence of the family and, it is supposed, sprinkled arsenic through the coffee. They also stole numerous articles of value.

North Cavalry Coming Home.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Gen. Chaffee has called to the department that he and his successor, Gen. Davis, are of the opinion that another regiment of cavalry can now be spared from duty in the Philippine islands. The necessary orders have been forwarded to him to send home one regiment, and the headquarters and six troops of the Ninth cavalry will be released from duty and will sail on the Logan from San Francisco, September 1, the remainder of the regiment to sail October 1.

Missouri Sunday-Schools.

The state Sunday-school convention was held at Springfield. Reports show that the organization is in flourishing condition.

Had Broken Neck.

"Chico" Doyle, of Brookfield, was found near railroad track west of Washington with his neck broken.

THE BARTHOLOIN FAMILY.

The Family of the Alleged Murderer. William Bartholin, Is Prominent in Denmark.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—The Daily News says: According to information unobtainable here, William Bartholin, wanted by the police in connection with the murder of his mother and the disappearance of his sweetheart, Miss Minnie Mitchell, is a member of the noble house of Bartholin-Eichel, in Denmark. It has also been discovered that he has a half-brother, Frederick Bartholin, now living in Chicago, prosperous and highly respected.

The house of Bartholin was founded in 1580, when Dr. Bartholin-Eichel was made a baronet for "distinguished services." Since then the house has stood high in the councils of the Danish court, its members occupying important positions. The lineage descends without a blot until half a century ago. Casper Bartholin was (and still is, at the age of 82 years) the reigning baronet, presiding over the lands, estates and castle of Aarup.

His brother was William Peter Bartholin, who became the father of the Will Bartholin for whom the police of the country are on the lookout. Being a younger son, William Peter Bartholin had no estates, but by the influence of his family was made a member of the royal castle at Ribe, where he was made a knight of the Dannebrog and given a castle of his own. He married the Countess Gottholdine Grevenne-Castellan, daughter of the National Tidende, the largest newspaper in Copenhagen, and Frederick, who now lives in Chicago.

A German servant girl was taken into the family, and after a few years of married life Bartholin, eloped to America with the servant, taking with him, it is alleged, a large amount of public money which had been entrusted to his care. The deserted wife, after a few years, secured a divorce, and married Bishop Hans Tornoe, of Copenhagen, one of the dignitaries of the Lutheran church.

Meanwhile all did not go well with the younger son. He served throughout the civil war, leaving the German army to her own devices. When the war was over he returned to Chicago, and married her, in 1872, Will Bartholin, the present fugitive, was born. After various vicissitudes, the father died at the soldiers' home at Milwaukee, Wis.

The next public attention given to this wayward limb of the noble house was when the police began the search for Minnie Mitchell, who was supposed murdered, and in their search discovered the mutilated remains of Mrs. Bartholin in the basement of her house.

Frederick Bartholin, until recently, did not know that his father was in this country, although he was familiar with the story of his father's downfall.

ARSENIC IN COFFEE POT.

Mrs. Jack Frost, of Blackwell, Okla., Arrested on Charge of Poisoning a Mother and Son.

Blackwell, Okla., Aug. 30.—Mrs. Jack Frost, wife of a prominent business man and politician of this city, was arrested here Friday night, charged with poisoning Mrs. Alice Combs and her eldest son, Ernest, with intent to kill the entire family of seven persons. Mrs. Frost was taken to the county jail at Newkirk.

The crime was committed last Tuesday, in the absence of the Combs family. The house was entered and a liberal quantity of arsenic was sprinkled in the coffee pot. The next morning Mrs. Combs and Ernest were poisoned from drinking the coffee. None of the other members of the family used coffee. Mrs. Combs and her son are in a critical condition. The alleged motive of the crime is a family quarrel.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

Devastation and Death Caused by the Overflow of Rivers in the State of Nepal, India.

Calcutta, Aug. 30.—A great disaster is reported from the native state of Nepal. The rivers Bagmati and Vishnuati overflowed their banks and caused serious landslides in the Khatmandu valley. The cities of Bhaktapur and Patna were greatly damaged and several hundred persons were killed.

HUNTING FOR BARTHOLOIN.

Chicago Detectives Searching New York and Vicinity For the Supposed Murderer.

New York, Aug. 30.—Three Chicago detectives are searching this and neighboring cities for William Bartholin, who is wanted in Chicago, in connection with the supposed murder of Minnie Mitchell. It is their theory that the woman was not murdered, but is with Bartholin, and that the body found in Chicago was some other person.

Ordered to Shoot.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 30.—Having exhausted every other means for preserving peace and in protecting the non-union men from violence on the part of the operators, the committee of the operators, in command of the troops now in the coal fields, Friday last issued an order that the soldiers shall shoot any persons detected in throwing stones or other missiles, and that if any mob resist the authority of the troops they shall freely use their bayonets and bullets. The Panther Creek valley has been in almost continual turmoil this week.

A Temperance Voyage.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The British ship Trafalgar was towed into port Friday with two of her lifeboats gone and much of her rigging made anew by the sailors. While rounding the Horn the Trafalgar was met by a fierce storm and blown out of her course. The wind was so cold and the men so stiffened by ice that the ship almost seemed to be frozen solid. Once the ship was brought over her beam ends and the sea washed over her. It was then that she lost her bows.

Returned the Ship's Visit.

Paris, Aug. 30.—President Loubet returned the visit which the ship paid to him at Rambouillet Thursday, and remained at the Persian monarch's hotel for luncheon.

TROOPS USED BAYONETS.

Encounter Between Troops and Riotous Strikers at Lansford, Pennsylvania.

Lansford, Pa., Aug. 29.—In an encounter between troops and strikers at Lansford, Friday morning Capt. W. H. Heim, of Company K, Twelfth regiment, was slightly injured. A half-dozen strikers were bayoneted by the soldiers as a result of the fracas. Maj. Gearhart, in command of the troops here, states that he will appeal to the military authorities to put the town of Lansford under martial law.

From daybreak the troops were active in quelling disturbances and protecting non-union men while on their way to work. As has been the case for the past few days, the troops were jeered wherever they went. The officers repeatedly admonished the crowds not to insult or molest the soldiers, but their words had but little effect. At five o'clock Companies K and E were placed in two truck cars. One of the cars was run in front of the car which carried the non-union men to work and the other in the rear. While passing through Coalville and Lansford the strikers were booed, but as no stop was made, the strikers did not make any violent demonstrations. At Summit Hill about double the usual number of men awaited themselves of the protection of the soldiers and went to work. The pickets of the strikers made efforts to stop them, but the warnings of the soldiers held them at bay.

On the Return Trip.

When the workers had been loaded on to the cars, the return trip through the valley commenced. The word that more men than usual were reporting for work upland through the lower part of the valley like wild fire and in a short time the streets were almost blocked with people. When the corner of Center and East Bertsch streets was reached, the cars stopped to allow several non-union men to get off. As the men stepped to the ground the mob made a rush for them. A half-dozen soldiers sprang out of the car and with leveled guns forced the strikers back and made a passageway for the non-union men. When the soldiers returned after escorting their charges to a place of safety, the mob commenced to close in around the cars.

Strikers in Tidy Mood.

The strikers were in an ugly mood, and when ordered to disperse, merely yelled louder and pressed closer. As Capt. Heim of company K was about to jump from the car he was seized about the legs and thrown to the ground. A half-dozen strikers followed him were roughly handled. One of the men had a portion of his shirt torn off and, according to the enlisted men and the officers, a number of blows were struck. Maj. Gearhart, who was in command of the two companies, then ordered his men to dismount. With leveled guns and fixed bayonets the soldiers forced the crowd back. Many of the strikers stood their ground and would not move until the soldiers jabbed them with their bayonets.

Fearing the Troops Would Fire.

Some of the strikers, fearing that the troops would fire, rushed into the opera house on the corner, and for a time a wild scene of confusion reigned. In about five minutes the crowd had been pushed back to the curb line. In the melee several of the strikers were knocked down while others suffered slight bayonet wounds. Capt. Heim was severely bruised by his fall.

A LEVEL-HEADED OFFICER.

He Was Not Taking Orders From Coal Mine Operators.

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 30.—When the state troops reached Thurmond to preserve order and protect property in the mine region, a request was made by Asst. Adj. Gen. Huston, in command, to report to the operators at Rush Run for instructions. He refused point blank, and said he was there with troops to act under instructions from the sheriff of the county to preserve order, and not to take orders from coal mine operators.

That form of "tariff-mashing" to which the coal operators are so prone, was only recently heard of by American public sentiment. This sentiment is so strong, indeed, as to make tariff reform the leading item of the day. Republican organs can no longer frighten American voters by calling them "tariff-mashers" or "business-killers." The only business to be killed is the monopoly business, and the only tariff to be smashed is the unjust Dingley tariff that has created and maintained the monopoly business at the sore cost of the people.

Senator Hanna's declaration that there are no monopolies save those which are protected by patents invites research. Possibly he does not include the beef packing industry among monopolies, and perhaps, again, the proprietors of the slaughter-houses have found some means of copyrighting the cow. Senator Hanna's expressions of opinion on this subject have been frequent and consistent and no doubt are the result of investigations which go beyond the popular interpretation of the word "trust."—Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

The best way to make trusts be have themselves is to put them in competition with the world. The best way to make them arrogant is by a protective tariff to give them an exclusive market. Let the democratic party use the result of investigations which go beyond the popular interpretation of the word "trust."—Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

The president's notion of letting the tariff alone while pretending to fight the monopolizing trusts is as idle as it is to treat a patient forague and neglect his fever.—N. Y. World.

WORN-OUT BOGEY PHRASES.

Republicans Bailing Upon All Who Are in Favor of a Revision of the Tariff.

An angry resentment of the popular demand for tariff revision is the most noticeable characteristic of republican comment thereon, making plain the truth that republican unwillingness to act against the monopolies enjoyed by the trusts units that party for service to the people.

The leading organs of republicanism stigmatize as "tariff-mashers" all those who are in favor of a revision of the tariff. The only variant of this favorite term in which they indulge is the second-choice epithet, "business-killers," which they employ hopefully as tending to deter voters from a conclusive insistence upon tariff revision.

In their desperation they are preaching the doctrine that the maintenance of monopoly is necessary to the prosperity of the masses, says the St. Louis Republic.

The millions of Americans now bearing the tax-burden of the Dingley tariff have passed that stage where they could be fooled by such tactics. They do not see "prosperity" in the fact that they are compelled to pay higher prices for the products of the American trusts than are paid by Europeans.

Such a declaration that the one in the Iowa platform because it was written later. It is an exceptionally clear and straightforward expression of the real feelings of the people of the west, says the Des Moines Reporter and Leader (rep.).

Such resolutions are there are to be commended not only for their fearless frankness, but also because they indicate a popular interest in the public policies of the nation. It is right and proper that the people should in this connection exert an influence on party

AROUSING OF THE PEOPLE.

Tariff Reform Is Being Demanded Even by Members of the Protection Party.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present tariff agitation such resolutions as were adopted in the Idaho republican state convention show conclusively what the rank and file of the people are thinking. Without serious opposition the convention declared:

"That many of the industries of this country have outgrown their infancy and the American manufacturer has entered the market of the world and is successfully competing with the manufacturers of all other countries. We therefore favor a revision of the tariff without unreasonable delay which will place upon the free list every article and product controlled by any monopoly and such other articles and products as are beyond the need of protection."

This is a stronger declaration than the one in the Iowa platform because it was written later. It is an exceptionally clear and straightforward expression of the real feelings of the people of the west, says the Des Moines Reporter and Leader (rep.).

Such resolutions are there are to be commended not only for their fearless frankness, but also because they indicate a popular interest in the public policies of the nation. It is right and proper that the people should in this connection exert an influence on party

Such resolutions are there are to be commended not only for their fearless frankness, but also because they indicate a popular interest in the public policies of the nation. It is right and proper that the people should in this connection exert an influence on party

Such resolutions are there are to be commended not only for their fearless frankness, but also because they indicate a popular interest in the public policies of the nation. It is right and proper that the people should in this connection exert an influence on party

Such resolutions are there are to be commended not only for their fearless frankness, but also because they indicate a popular interest in the public policies of the nation. It is right and proper that the people should in this connection exert an influence on party

Such resolutions are there are to be commended not only for their fearless frankness, but also because they indicate a popular interest in the public policies of the nation. It is right and proper that the people should in this connection exert an influence on party

Such resolutions are there are to be commended not only for their fearless frankness, but also because they indicate a popular interest in the public policies of the nation. It is right and proper that the people should in this connection exert an influence on party

Such resolutions are there are to be commended not only for their fearless frankness, but also because they indicate a popular interest in the public policies of the nation. It is right and proper that the people should in this connection exert an influence on party

Such resolutions are there are to be commended not only for their fearless frankness, but also because they indicate a popular interest in the public policies of the nation. It is right and proper that the people should in this connection exert an influence on party

Such resolutions are there are to be commended not only for their fearless frankness, but also because they indicate a popular interest in the public policies of the nation. It is right and proper that the people should in this connection exert an influence on party

Such resolutions are there are to be commended not only for their fearless frankness, but also because they indicate a popular interest in the public policies of the nation. It is right and proper that the people should in this connection exert an influence on party

Such resolutions are there are to be commended not only for their fearless frankness, but also because they indicate a popular interest in the public policies of the nation. It is right and proper that the people should in this connection exert an influence on party